

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 19TH, 1891.

NUMBER 20

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
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Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. LONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8, GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ARBUTT, Consul General.

## Church Directory

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Baqueta. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Tuesdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

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W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis, N. 2.

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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Sanitary Inspector, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.—Office 51, Rua dos Ourives. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeen No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1556.

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CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

**THE SPANISH-AMERICAN FINANCIER**

of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK,

S. LEVY LAWSON, Editor and Proprietor,

Chesterfield House—Great Tower Street, LONDON, E. C.

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cently received from Europe) for developing, toning, enlarg-  
ing, etc. The Directorate avails of this opportunity to invite  
gentlemen and ladies who have not yet joined the Society, to  
inspect the rooms, which are open to visitors on Mondays,  
Thursdays and Saturdays, from 7 to 9 p.m.  
Any information required may be obtained during the day  
at Rua 1 de Março No. 4, 2nd floor, or at the photographic  
establishment of Marc' Perez, Rua S. José 88.

# NOTICE.

Friedrich Otto Zieger formerly Assessor in the Financial  
Court of His Highness Prince Schöenburg who last resided at  
Waldberg, Kingdom of Saxony, Germany, emigrated to the  
United States in 1861 and has not been heard of since.  
Whereas a not inconsiderable fortune has been bequeathed to  
him by will and is now being administered in his behalf under  
the supervision of the undersigned Court of Justice the said  
Friedrich Otto Zieger is known to have known his residence  
during the necessary testimony certifying the identity of his person for the purpose of handing over the  
property to him. Waldberg 21st December 1890. The  
Royal Saxon Court of Justice, Bamberg, Judge of the Court.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs,  
a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the com-  
mercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock  
quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a sum-  
mary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Com-  
mercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks,  
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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or  
terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 19th, 1891.

We take genuine satisfaction in record-  
ing the fact that the first important success  
under the recent reciprocity treaty, has been  
secured by Brazil. The editor of the *Journal*  
*do Commercio* has not yet made a note of  
this in his daily discussions of the question,  
but we are confident that he will be only  
too glad to do so when the facts are placed  
before him. In our discussions of the  
question we have repeatedly urged that the  
treaty would be of great benefit to the sugar  
industries of Brazil, and this benefit we have  
considered of exceptional importance be-  
cause of the economic condition of the  
northern states and because of the desirabil-  
ity of encouraging the development of other  
industries so that the country should be no  
longer kept dependent upon one product  
alone. That the treaty is likely to assist  
materially in accomplishing this result is  
proved by the following extract from the  
regular market report of Messrs. Henry  
Forster & Co. (Pernambuco) of May 1st:

The improvement in the U. S. markets made  
ours active up to end of last week and 5,000 tons  
were purchased; since then dulness abroad has  
lowered buyers offers which are declined by sellers  
and no sales are reported recently.

The very small demand from the South caused  
a decline in dry sugars, which enabled packers to  
meet exporter's views and sales resulted of 2,000  
tons No. 13 to 14 at 14/3 to 15/-.

It is about 40 years since this grade was exported  
to the U. S.; the change in the tariff there now  
admits its importation.

It will be readily seen from this that an  
important market for high grade sugars has  
this been opened by this treaty, which  
must certainly be of immediate and material  
benefit to the sugar planters and central  
factories of the country. This is an advan-  
tage so important and valuable, especially to  
the northern states, that it can not be ignored  
in the consideration of this question. If  
the cultivation of cane and the production  
of sugar be taken up intelligently and with  
energy, Brazil can not fail to reap immense  
advantages from it. It, however, she pre-  
fers to do nothing just because the same  
advantages are granted to other sugar-pro-  
ducing countries, then the result will be no  
better than the case deserves.

It is not our custom to take any part, or  
express any opinion, in legal questions be-  
tween private parties, but our attention has  
recently been called to two cases in which  
there is evidently a miscarriage of justice  
which so directly concerns the credit of the  
country and the interests of foreign mer-  
chants that a brief comment will not be  
considered out of place. From copies  
of the complaints and decisions, and  
from the professional opinion of the  
lawyer in charge of the cases, it would ap-  
pear that a foreign mercantile house has  
been denied a judgment in the civil courts  
of Paris on actions which it had brought  
against recognized and self-confessed deb-  
tors. The plaintiffs were Messrs. Bieber &  
Co., London, and the defendants the "União  
Commercial" company in one case, and  
St. Fred. Pond in the other. The first case  
concerns a joint-stock company whose cap-  
ital was fixed at 2,000,000\$, of which only  
35 per cent was called up, but not all paid.  
The debts amounted to £ 4,000 to 5,000.  
An arrangement was made for the friendly  
liquidation of these debts and certain pay-  
ments were made. Eventually all payments  
ceased, and it was then that the plaintiffs  
petitioned for a judicial liquidation, which  
was denied them on the ground that they  
had recognized the amicable liquidation by

the acceptance of payments. As the defendant company had suspended these payments, notwithstanding its uncalled capital, this sentence is equivalent to denying a legal recourse to a creditor for the collection of a recognized debt. In the second case, the defendant's indebtedness (£4,400) was proved by letters and receipts passed for payments on account. In the action the defendant obtained a transfer of the case from the *juiz do commercio* to the *juiz do civil* on the ground that it was not a commercial cause, and then had it thrown out of court on the ground that it exceeded the stipulated sum (Rs. 1,200,000) fixed by a law of 1793. If recognized debts are to be thrown out of Brazilian courts in this manner, not only will the reputation of the country suffer discredit, but foreign merchants will be driven to the necessity of restricting their transactions to a cash basis. A proper sense of justice and fair dealing should lead Brazilian courts to be all the more scrupulous in cases where the creditor is a foreigner, but in Pará the very reverse seems to be the case.

The action of the custom-house laborers in regard to an employé who reported one of their number caught breaking into a package in one of the warehouses, and the subsequent action of the minister in suspending this man for doing just what he is employed to do, once more raises the question of how merchants are to be protected against robberies in the custom-house. The employé in question had a laborer arrested for breaking into a package of goods, but the man was subsequently released at the request of a politician and then died, it is said, from the effects of a beating. Who gave him the beating does not appear, but because his arrest was due to the information given by the employé in charge of the warehouse the laborers choose to consider that he is responsible for the man's death. A more unjust charge can not be imagined, and when to this we add the resolution of the minister to suspend the employé and investigate the charge we have a climax of absurdity and injustice which is simply without parallel. In view of this action no employé in future will care to interfere with the thieves who make it their business to rob the cases stored in the custom-house. These robberies are of daily occurrence, and the percentage of loss on certain lines of goods is very heavy. In future it will be still heavier and the government will be morally responsible for it.

While we have the fullest sympathy with merchants and consumers in their complaints against the enhanced costs of goods through the payment of import duties in gold, we find it impossible to agree with them that this measure is the cause of the unfortunate situation in which we are placed. As long as the government has gold obligations to meet, it is perfectly just and rational that it should require the payment of import duties in coin. The United States government has always done this, and so far as we know it has never been considered an injustice by the importers there. During the civil war, the depreciation of currency (generally called the "premium on gold") was much greater than the present depreciation of the currency here, but business was always active, employment plentiful and wages correspondingly high, for which reasons there were no privations among the people which could be directly traced to this cause. It was even considered prejudicial when paper began to increase in value, because that led to a fall in prices, in values and in wages. Unhappily, Brazil is placed in a widely different position and the effects of high prices are far more harmful than ever they were in the United States. In that country the people were so little dependent upon foreign countries that their ports could have been entirely closed without causing them any serious privation. Here the people are so dependent upon imported goods that closing their ports would cause widespread distress. There is also less regular employment for the people, low wages, and an insufficiency in productive industries to supply them with the necessities of life. The increased cost of goods, therefore, tends to cause the greatest privations among the people, and is tending to labor strikes everywhere. When it is further considered that the present depreciation of the currency is due to an excessive issue, to bad government and to speculation, it will be readily seen that the real cause is to be found elsewhere than in the imposition of gold duties. Let it be con-

sidered also that there are now no exports to assist in keeping up exchange, and that speculators have been indirectly working against a better exchange by their purchases of various enterprises from foreign companies, which implies sending money out of the country, and we have more than reason enough for the present low exchange without attributing it to gold duties. If the government would reduce the duties on necessities, we should probably have less cause for complaint.

From *Manchester Examiner*, & *Times*, April 13th 1891.

#### EXPERIENCES OF LANCASHIRE MEN IN BRAZIL.

Some time ago half a dozen Accrington men left England for Rio de Janeiro to assist in the erection of a mill which was being fitted up by Messrs. Howard and Hough, the well-known Lancashire machinists, of Accrington. Three of the men died of yellow fever after much privation. They were all bricklayers, under the charge of Mr. Walter Drummond, of Accrington, who accompanied by his son, has returned home with a terrible tale of suffering and woe. His story, related to a local pressman, is as follows: "There were six of us altogether—myself and son, Richard Hopkinson, James Ball, Edward Anderson, and John Palmer, all belonging to Accrington, and all bricklayers. Our privations were terrible—we suffered as much as men could possibly suffer. We began work almost immediately after arriving at Rio, and had great trouble with our lodgings. The accommodation found us was miserable, but we were informed that it was the best we could get. Our companions were the most heavily kind of vemin imaginable—it was enough to give you the "shudders" every time you set eyes upon them. Lice and mosquitoes simply swarmed. Of ants there was an endless variety, and you could number in the crowd great hairy spiders five or six inches across, going up and down the walls like acrobats, and cockroaches as big as mice. The heat was intense, and we learned that a doctor had written to the papers to say that the weather was so hot that it was not fit for Europeans to work during the day. One master was kind, considering an old gentleman, but ours was out-of-door work, and we had no protection from the sun save a handkerchief. It was awfully fatiguing. We were at it from six in the morning until five in the evening, with only a break of three-quarters of an hour for breakfast, for out there you have only two meals a day—breakfast and dinner. When we finished at night, wet with perspiration, there was no fire to go home to to dry our clothes, and often enough we had to put on our damp clothes—and that, after having had a night with a lively tale of vermin. There was yellow fever about, and people were dying of it like rats. We saw them bringing carts filled with coffins. The dead bodies were tumbled into the ground without ceremony, four or five into one grave, and then the empty coffins would be taken back at night for another load. The sight was enough to make an Englishman's blood run cold. We had been there three months, and were then stricken down. I was the first, and then Hopkinson. Poor fellow! he didn't last many hours. They took him to San Sebastian, and his removal there cost him a few pounds. He died, and then Anderson died, and then Ball, all three never to return again. At the hospital we were treated with great kindness—the doctor and the sisters were all kind, and I recovered. Nor was the treatment of the natives outside anything to complain of. We have only to complain of the treatment of our own countrymen. But the lodgings, they were awful. Palmer was the only one of the party who was not affected by the climate. Questioned as to why they did not complain to the master as to their lodgings, Drummond explained that they could not speak the language in vogue, everything having to be done through an interpreter. As soon as the master found out the facts he did all he could to remedy the evil, but it was then too late—three of the party had died and two were returning home.

From *The Argentine News*, Rosario, April 18.

#### STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

We have never known a time in which the state of the country, or, as they are more popularly called, the camp districts was worse than it is at present, when it calls imperatively upon the public powers of the province for protective measures, and upon the settlers and colonists themselves for organization in the interests of the common weal. This may be attributed to several causes; it is doubtless due, in a great measure, to the prevailing distress and scarcity of work in town, which has originated a like state of things in the rural districts. Then, again, taking advantage of these pretexts (sic) a great host of idlers and vagabonds who do not want work; and whose poverty is directly attributable to their own fault, have raised the cry of no work to do—with which they would fain fill themselves upon the community, making capital out of the prevalent distress.

The most serious aspect of this state of affairs is that to be encountered in the distant colonies, where bands of marauders either mixing with, or pretending to be Indians, fall upon the defenseless settlements making them an easy prey to their savagery. We notice that in some of the colonies, the principal settlers have already organized what we may term vigilance committees for purposes of self-defence, and whilst we would recommend the same to be done everywhere, we can not close our eyes to the insufficiency of such defensive measures, to say nothing of the other objections that might be raised against them should they be generally adopted without being backed and in some measure controlled by the public powers. The protection of the lives and interests of the people is the first, and certainly the most legitimate duty of the government, and yet we see the rulers of the nation, and, after them, those of the individual provinces, settlements and colonies neglecting this great duty, and suffering criminals of every dye to

carry on their nefarious practices with impunity as of yore, they are too busy preparing for elections with which they have no lawful right to interfere; hatching financial schemes calculated to prolong for a season their own times of plenty, though it be at the public cost; and doing everything but what is as we have said, their chief and most legitimate duty.

Things can not continue long, however, in this condition. Already the sturdy colonists on the frontiers are arming for self-defence, and the question to be considered is—whether it is desirable thus to let them realize their power, or whether it were better to obviate the necessity of their doing so, by adopting strict and efficacious measures for the suppression of crime in the country districts.

#### DUTIES IN GOLD.

On the 13th inst. the *Diario Oficial* published the following communications from the Treasury: Rio de Janeiro, May 11th, 1891.

Sr. President of the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil.

You are advised that to avoid abuses and improper direction for the sovereigns bought from the banks, for account of those sent to the banks by the Treasury for the purpose of being sold to merchants, I have resolved to ask that you will take steps to the end that such sales shall hereafter only be made upon presentation of import dispatches, duly organized, in order that it may be clearly evident that the (the sovereigns) are to be applied to the payment of duties.

The sales of sovereigns will be made at the official quotation of exchange on the preceding day with an abatement of  $\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

T. de Alencar Arraiza.

Rio de Janeiro, May 11th, 1891.

To the Inspector of the Customs House of the Federal Capital:

I authorize you to have sovereigns sold to the custom house, until a second order, in proportion to the demand, at the official quotation of the preceding day, with an abatement of  $\frac{1}{2}\%$ .

The sales will be made only for the payment of import dispatches.

For regulating the service you will take what steps you judge necessary, submitting to me whatever may not be within your jurisdiction.

T. de Alencar Arraiza.

#### THE STRIKE IN SANTOS.

For some time past there have been partial strikes in Santos as well as in some other places, the most important of which was that of the railway laborers a few months ago. On the 14th, however, a general strike was declared among laborers of all classes, who, numbering some 5,000 persons, at once assumed a threatening attitude.

On the 15th the strike continued and groups of disorderly laborers carrying flags paraded the streets, some of them armed, it is said, with dynamite bombs. In many places they tore up the tramway tracks and the pavements. The laborers who were willing to work were not permitted by the strikers to do so.

The population of the city was greatly alarmed as the police force was insufficient to maintain order. Banks and other business houses closed their doors, and the custom-house followed their example.

The chief of police arrived from S. Paulo on the morning of the 16th and at 1 p.m. a detachment of 100 men took the cars in that city for Santos. The crew of the cruiser *Principe de Marjo*, which had reached Santos on the 14th, was ordered to hold itself in readiness to land at a moment's notice.

A telegram received in S. Paulo at 5 p.m. reported that there had been fighting and that several persons had been killed and wounded.

The Santos strike reached its climax on the 15th. On the following day there were but slight demonstrations, and on the 17th many of the strikers returned to their work. The principal cause was that of wages, the men asking the very reasonable advance of 500 reis a day.

In view of the increase in the cost of living, this demand was perfectly justifiable. The public very generally sympathized with the men, as also the police force. The so-called chief of the labor party, Lieut. Vinhaes, appeared on the scene on the 18th and took the business in hand. From private telegrams received here yesterday afternoon, it appears that the strike has broken out afresh.

#### OPERA FOR SOUTH AMERICA

The ease and rapidity with which an opera company can be put on a war footing was delightfully demonstrated a few mornings ago by Mr. Edwin Cleary at the Royal Theatre. Mr. Cleary, who is known among his intimate acquaintances as "the golden-haired Thespian," took an opera company of 50 people to South America last spring, and piloted them through the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Brazil.

During his visit to South America he made contracts to give a certain number of performances in some of the principal cities this year, and on May 13 he will sail from Liverpool with a company of 60 people for an extended tour through South America.

The trip itself would be an inducement to engage under Mr. Cleary's banner. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Iberia* will carry the company. On the voyage she will touch at Bordeaux, Curruana, Vigo, Lisbon, the Canary Islands, will pass within sight of Tenerife, and thence on straight to Pernambuco, where the company will play for two weeks. At Rio de Janeiro they will play a month, and afterwards divide a month between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. If by that time Chili has fought herself into a peaceful condition, Mr. Cleary will take his company through the Straits of Magellan to Chili, and play 12 nights at Valparaiso and the same number at Santiago. It is his intention to appear also at Iquique and Arica, at Callao and at Lima, thence going over much of the old ground as well as some new.

The repertoire of the company will consist of "Emmie," "Dorothy," "Peppia," "Princess of Penzance," "Pinafoe," "Mikado," "Patience," and "Fatinia."

Mr. Cleary's company will be an unusually good one. He says that he will take to South America the best English opera company that ever left these shores. It is over-run with applications for places, but is accepting none but first-rate material. The company will also contain some first-rate dancers. Mr. Cleary has engaged Mr. Barter Johns, who accompanied him last year, as musical director. He is wise in his selection, for a more competent man for the position is not in the market. Mr. Johns possesses a delightfully original vein, and has hardly begun to work it.—*Exchange*.

#### SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

"BANKS AND TELEGRAPHS" VS. "COMMERCIAL."

The above match was played on Sunday, May 10th, and resulted in a win for the latter by 37 runs on the first innings.

The "Banks and Telegraphs" closed their second innings with five wickets to fall, being 42 runs to the good and an hour to play.

On time being called the "Commercial" required 8 runs with six wickets to fall.

"BANKS AND TELEGRAPHS."

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
F. J. Colbourne, b. F. H. Gepp	10	caught Young, b. Barber	24
R. Clary, b. Barber	10	b. Harley	5
A. Richards, b. Gepp	10	b. Harley	2
P. Sanderson, b. Gepp	10	b. Harley	3
H. Tross, c. Young, b. Gepp	18	b. Fussell	2
J. Hourthy, b. Gepp	10	b. Fussell	13
A. C. E. Skey, b. Gepp	2	not out	12
J. Ashton, c. Gepp, b. Barber	2	did not bat	
W. Order, b. Barber	2	caught Dewar, b. Harley	0
A. Selt, b. Gepp	2	did not bat	
A. C. Skey, Dewar, b. C. Poul, b. Barber	0	"	
Drabher, b. Barber	0	"	
Leg Byes	4	"	
Wide Balls	1	"	
Total	55	Total	79

"COMMERCIAL."

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. Harley, b. Tross	10	b. Richards	2
A. Twiss, b. Ashton	10	1 to bat	
C. W. Yarnie, c. Skey, b. Tross	6	b. Richards	10
E. H. Gepp, b. Ashton	21	not out	4
P. S. Barber, c. and b. Tross	6	"	
H. Fussell, b. Ashton	29	b. R. W. b. Tross	3
A. Dewar, c. Skey, b. Tross	1	b. Ashton	5
R. A. Sandall, b. Ashton	1	1 to bat	
H. Bony, b. Richards	0	"	
P. Barclay, c. Sanderson, b. Ashton	0	"	
H. Barton, not out	3	run out	0
L. Lloyd, b. Tross	9	b. b. Richards	2
W. Order, b. Tross	0	1 to bat	
Leg Byes	7	"	
Wide Balls	2	"	
No Balls	2	"	
Total	99	Total	35

F. J. COLBOURNE, Hon. Sec.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Buenos Aires sanitary authorities have imposed quarantine against Paranaqua.

—The postoffice at Azul, Argentina, has been destroyed by fire.

—The currency circulation of the Banco Nacional de Montevideo at the end of last month was \$3,385,499.

—The mortgage banks of Buenos Aires are beginning to advertise the estates of insolvent debtors for sale.

—According to telegrams from the south the peace negotiations in Chili have failed, and the representatives of the revolutionary party have returned to Iquique.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 16th says that an English syndicate has agreed to furnish \$40,000,000 for the creation of a national bank providing the city of Buenos Aires will subscribe \$20,000,000.

—The Argentine chamber of deputies is going to devote its consideration to a measure for restricting the issue of nickel. It would be much better, in our opinion, for it to restrict paper issues and make economies. The nickel circulation will never throw the country into bankruptcy.

—Unpleasant rumors were afloat yesterday (May 13th) about a revolutionary movement having broken out in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Although nothing official or definite has transpired, it is known that the state is very agitated, and the rumors are so serious that the Oriental government has ordered troops to Quaraun and Cuchilla de Santa Ana, in order to guard the frontier.—*Montevideo Times*, May 14th.

—Even at this late stage, Berlin is very timid about the possibility of trouble arising from its important holdings of Argentine securities. The desire of holders to realize is becoming more intense, and although they impose a prudent restraint upon their anxiety and avoid large sales, yet the fear is entertained that bad news from Buenos Aires may any day precipitate a stampede of selling. Last month unfavorable news from Argentina caused such heavy sales that the commissioners of the Berlin exchange had to interfere and prevented more than half the orders to sell being executed, the remainder being postponed. This intervention was regarded as having staved off a panic. This week spot in Berlin is an unfavorable factor in the European financial situation, and reveals a wider extent of impairment arising from the Argentine disaster than has been supposed to exist. Even should the European market escape any fresh outbreak of acute trouble from this source, the best that can be expected will be a long and embarrassing carrying of a large mass of dubious or comparatively worthless securities, which will act as a drag upon enterprise.—*New York Commercial Bulletin*, April 27th.

—The President of the Once Commercial Room of Buenos Aires has sent to the minister of finance an estimate of the stock of wheat and flour in the country, viz: 4,700,000 bags of wheat and 500,000 bags of flour; the daily consumption of flour is estimated at 8,000 bags, so that 2,160,000 bags would be required to meet the consumption at the end of January, 1892, when the produce of another harvest will be available. 3,520,000 bags of wheat will make 1,660,000 bags of flour which, added to the present stock of 500,000 will make the quantity required, and there will remain 1,380,000 bags of wheat available for exportation.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—At the request of the municipal councillors of Campinas the board of directors of the Paulista railway company has resolved not to remove their workshops from that city to Jundiahy.

—The clerks of the Rio station of the Central railway ask for an increase of 15 per cent. in their salaries and the minister of agriculture tells them to wait until the new regulations of the road are organized.

—The *Pharos*, of Juiz de Fora, in its issue of the 25th inst., publishes complaints against the Leopoldina railway. According to one of these complaints merchandise shipped at the station of Serra Rica take 20 to 30 days to reach that of Silveira Lobo.

—The board of directors of the Mogyana railway company has contracted with the engineer Trajano Villanova for building the extension of 137 kilometres, between Uberaba and S. Pedro de Uberlândia. The amount to be paid is 2,182,500\$ and the work must be completed within twenty months.

—The minister of agriculture has granted a privilege, with interest guarantee, on a railway from Paraty, state of Rio de Janeiro, to Iguaçu, state of São Paulo, passing through Uberaba, Guanabara, S. Sebastião and Santos. The line will be a continuation of the Angra dos Reis railway now under construction.

—It is proposed to build a railway between Chacara and Sarandy, in the municipal district of Juiz de Fora, and the stations of Cedeiteia and Mathias Barbosa on the Central railway. The cost of this road is estimated at 210,000\$, its length being 42 kilometres. It will pass through a coffee district producing 100,000 bags of coffee per annum, and it is thought that the gross receipts from this and other sources will amount to 87,000\$ a year, while the operating expenses are estimated at 46,000\$.

—We are advised that the Cachoeira station is crammed full of freight and that no more freight for S. Paulo has been received at the Central station in this city for some days past. This is a most disgraceful state of affairs and reflects no credit on the official management of these railway lines. The purchase of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line by the government is evidently of very little practical advantage to the public. If the rolling stock is not sufficient, why is it not possible to keep freight trains running all night?

—The director of the railway from Porto Alegre to Uruguaiana is at loggerheads with his staff, and it seems that he addressed a communication to the minister of agriculture proposing several dismissals. On the other hand a telegram has been sent by the staff to the minister, asking him to take no action on the director's proposals until he receives a memorial to be sent by steamer. "We shall thoroughly demonstrate," concludes the telegram, "the complete disorganization of the road under the direction of Engineer Sodré and his want of judgment, equity, justice and other requisites."

*Journal do Commercio*, May 17th.

### GERAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

A numerous committee of holders of debentures of this company came yesterday to complain against the delay in their payment. The published announcement stated that the payment would be made upon presentation of the debentures and that these were ready, but, on reaching the office, it was declared to the holders that payment would only be made upon presentation of the cards passed by the company, and that only after the last of these had been presented would new ones be issued.

The creditors cannot calculate when the last of these cards will be presented, and thus no one knows how long he must wait; nevertheless the evil could be readily corrected by making payments every day.

Although there are 500,000 debentures to pay, in this manner within a short time everyone would be satisfied.

We presume the payment of the coupons is referred to by the *Journal*. A notary public should be employed to present the documents if they are due, and protest them if the company can not, or will not pay them.—[Eds. News.]

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The first discussion of the constitution of Minas Geraes closed on the 12th.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 16th announced the termination of the strike in Santos.

—The S. Carlos theatre in Campinas has been rented for five months for 15,000\$.

—It is reported that the *Diario de Santos* will be sold for 100,000\$ and merged into the *Nacional*.

—In Juiz de Fora José Picorelli has given the editor of the *Pharos* an orange weighing 1,530 grammes.

—The Associação Commercial de Bahia received on the 10th a telegram from that of Pará stating that a meeting of merchants would be called for the purpose of taking action in regard to the collection of duties in gold.

—The legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro has adjourned to await the report of the committee on the constitution.

—The office-holders of the state over in Niehoroy gave a banquet in honor of Governor Portella on Sunday evening last.

—In the Sergipe legislature the committee on the constitution has reported against the governor's draft and formed another in its stead.

—On the 14th the governor of Pará telegraphed to Barão de Lucena that he had just received a letter from the commander of the squadron at Manaus stating that all was quiet in the state of Amazonas.

—It is stated that, according to a letter received here from Pernambuco, José Maia and José Maria have decided to leave Barão de Lucena elect governor of that state.

—In the town of Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, during the four months from January to April inclusive, there were 22 marriages, 183 births and 114 deaths.

—Barão de Juhá telegraphs to the government that on the 5th he took charge of the administration of the state of Amazonas and that all was quiet in that place.

—A telegram from S. Paulo, dated the 12th, says that Dr. José de Allouquerque has disappeared and that the loss to the company of which he is a director, amounts to 30,000\$.

—It is said that cargo has already been discharged at the new quays in Santos and that they will probably be ready for shipping the new coffee crop. Let us hope this may prove true.

—Those who go to the São Paulo savings bank are becoming frightened, owing to the successes of the pickpockets. Several losses have occurred in this way, and on the 16th one of them lost 200\$.

—Caetano Cerejo, the last of the monks residing in the Carmo convent in Maranhão, died on the 9th inst. The government at once took steps for the sequestration of the property, against which the church authorities protest.

—The S. Paulo students have decided not to attend the lectures of the professors appointed without competitive examination. It would be interesting to know who are running the schools of Brazil!

—In Santos a convict who had completed the term of his sentence, committed burglary and attempted arson on the very day in which he was set at liberty. A life sentence should be given him next time.

—A gold pen set with diamonds is to be presented to Gov. Portella to sign the constitution of the state of Rio de Janeiro. The legislature has not yet begun to discuss the constitution, but there is nothing like being ready in time.

—Steps have been taken to organize a free law faculty in Fortaleza, Ceará. As there are more than enough lawyers already, would it not be much wiser to found a free faculty for teaching the people to plant beans and potatoes?

—Reports of a revolution in Rio Grande do Sul have been circulated in Montevideo, and the Uruguayan government has resolved to send troops to the frontier. We have seen it stated that two regiments had been sent there before the elections.

—The *Journal do Recife* says that one of the plantations expropriated in Pernambuco for the purpose of being incorporated in the colony Sannan, was mortgaged to Barão de Lucena. Now, then, is the time for Gen. Glycerio to get his revenge.

—In Ouro Preto the birthday of Dr. Diogo de Vasconcelos was made the occasion of a grand demonstration in his honor. Among the presents he received were 600 bottles of beer, two casks of wine, eight dozens of port and three dozens of champagne.

—In Porto Alegre the cadets of the military school have been taking part in political affairs, and the government has suspended a number of them from the school and assigned them to duty in the army. It is stated that only twenty are left in the school.

—It is stated that in S. Paulo, on the 14th a police delegate insulted Capt. Floriano Florimbal de Conceição, an officer noted for his name and his revolutionary services. The captain's friends are very indignant about it, and so we are threatened with another military question.

—It is reported that the epidemic of yellow fever in Recife is making terrible ravages among the people. Several physicians are ill, including one of those sent by the government. The deaths had reached a total of 53 on the 15th, which is a serious exhibit for a small town, and for the few days since the fever made its appearance.

—According to the *Nacional* of Pelotas, the constitution published in Rio Grande do Sul establishes an autocracy in that state, giving the president all legislative power except taxing the people and making appropriations for the public expenses. Why doesn't Gov. Portella in the legislature adopt a similar constitution for the state of Rio de Janeiro?

—Two physicians have recently asked the governor of São Paulo for a privilege for creating a sanatorium and hydropathic establishment at Sorocaba, but the governor has invited them to wait for the meeting of congress. Why a privilege is necessary for such an enterprise, we can not understand. The Brazilian people ought to be free enough to have a water-cure on every corner, if they feel inclined that way.

—In S. Paulo a man who abominates lotteries, was obliged some days ago to do violence to his feelings by buying a ticket in order to get change for a 50\$ note. Of course it went against the grain, but the winter of his discontent was turned into glorious summer when he learned that his ticket had drawn 10,000\$. Some are born rich, some acquire wealth in the *entillements*, and others have wealth thrust upon them.

—The Bahia commercial association is to meet again to-day to consider the question of gold duties.

—In S. Paulo a fireman fell into a well and remained there seven days before he was discovered and rescued.

—In Bahia on the 12th handbills were posted calling on the people and the army to revolt against the government.

—It is stated that a severe drouth is causing great distress in the northern districts of the state of Minas Geraes.

—A S. Paulo telegram of last evening says that the Santos strikers have threatened to blow up the Exchange of that city with dynamite.

—The proposal to move the capital of Minas Geraes from Ouro Preto to the valley of the Rio das Velhas, has passed in first reading in the constituent assembly of that state.

—A telegram received here last evening says that grave disorders are feared at Santos. Lieut. Vinhaes had failed to arrange an accord with the commercial association in regard to the demands of the strikers, and the strike had been renewed. A conflict was anticipated during the night, but no news have been received of it up to the moment of our going to press.

—A meeting of merchants was held in Pará on the 15th inst. and a committee was appointed to report on the measures to be proposed at the meeting on the 17th in regard to the payment of import duties. On the 17th it was resolved, after an animated discussion, to consult all the other commercial bodies of the country before deciding what Pará is to do. Evidently Pará does not yet know her own mind.

—A few days ago a demonstration was organized in Porto Alegre in honor of some members of the government party, but the crowd suddenly broke away and bestowed all its applause upon the opposition. A lot of military calets were at the bottom of it, of course, and they are now being sent away to the frontier and to interior stations in punishment. The state authorities of Rio Grande have evidently not learned how to take a joke.

## LOCAL NOTES

—Senator Quintino Bocayuva has returned to the post of editor-in-chief of the *Pais*.

—It is stated that Dr. Americo Braziliense declines a place in the ministry, preferring to be elected governor of S. Paulo.

—The *Estado de S. Paulo* says that there will be no change in the ministry until immediately before the meeting of congress.

—The minister of finance has declined the offer of Egidio Tallone for the lease of the Santa Cruz plantation at an annual rent of 20,000\$.

—It is said that Dictator Balmaceda wants to raise a foreign loan. Here's another opportunity for the Banco de Credito Popular.

—At a house on Rua da Misericórdia the police arrested on the 12th two men and two women supposed to be implicated in the robbery of Fara's jewelry shop.

—An important document attached to the statutes of a company has disappeared from the Junta Commercial, and the police is trying to discover what has become of it.

—In taking leave of the artillery, which had been under his command, Gen. Candido Costa says that he continues to be devoted to the interests of the generalissimo.

—According to the last report of the society for the establishment of an evangelical hospital in this city the subscription had amounted at the date of that report to 19,479\$610.

—The government has appointed a committee to frame a law harmonizing § 3 of Art. 72 of the constitution with the previous legislation in regard to the administration of the property of religious orders.

—As permission has been granted to form a "Federation Company of Drinking Shops and Billiard Tables," we suggest that the Unitarian band at once organize a "Unitarian Company of Billiard Tables and Drinking Shops."

—New York advices of the 15th say that a British subject has been assassinated by a Venezuelan official and that a conflict is imminent between Venezuela and British Guyana. The trouble arises from a boundary dispute.

—The attempt to sell gold in the custom-house has resulted in the collection of duties in paper, with a surtax equivalent to the difference between paper and gold. On the 15th the duties amounted to 183,743\$590 and the surtax to 115,454\$878.

—On the 11th inst. the minister of war wrote to that of finance asking him to permit the withdrawal from the custom-house, free of duty, of 1,000 Winchester carbines imported for the war department by F. Simões dos Santos, representative of the Winchester Co.

—Although we have noticed no reference to the matter, we are informed that a number of cases of potatoes, barrels of oil and cases of hats have come ashore on the Praia Vermelha, S. Domingos, and have been disposed of by the wreckers of the locality at very moderate prices.

—The Internuncio, in his answer to the note of the minister of foreign affairs in regard to the property of religious orders, says that no one can deny the right of the government to prevent the sale of such property, when this is not authorized by express permission of the Pope.

—The *Journal do Brazil* of the 14th publishes a telegram from Paris stating that on the 16th Visconde de Ouro Preto would take passage at Bordeaux for Brazil on the str. *Iberia*. The Visconde evidently intends to console himself by making the journey with Cleary's English opera troupe.

—It is announced that Carlos Gomes is on his way home again. He wants money to put his new opera, *Candor*, on the stage.

—The net earnings of our laborious Jockey Club last year amounted to 60,097\$992, or 34,638\$722 more than in the preceding year. It was to be expected, of course, that the Club would have some slight share of the riches which have been flowing in upon us.

—We were merely a "little previous" in announcing that after the Viscount of Leopoldina there would be more railway titles. On the 17th the *Journal* says Sr. Maylasky has been made Visconde de Sapucaia and we expect the Marquisate of Sorocabana will follow.

—The behavior of the shareholders of the Banco da Praça at the meeting held on the 15th was so disgraceful that the Banco do Brazil, where it was held, was scandalized, and the directors have announced that their saloon will no longer be lent for holding meetings.

—On the morning of the 13th burglars entered the Baifon cotton factory in Capit. found and murdered a watchman whom they found asleep in one of the rooms, and broke open a safe containing 700\$, which they carried away. There was another safe containing 5,000\$, which they were unable to open.

—The grand review of the national guard which was to be held on the 13th inst., was postponed to November 15th, as the guard is not yet properly organized. It has officers enough and beautiful uniforms enough, but there is as yet a great scarcity of men for the ranks. Why not have a parade of officers?

—On the 13th inst. the new buildings of the S. João bag factory were inaugurated in this city. This factory has machinery for making 30,000 bags a day, and will employ 800 operatives. It belongs to the União Industrial S. Sebastião. We are under many obligations for the polite invitation extended to us to attend the inauguration ceremonies.

—Among the passengers leaving on the American packet *Seguranga* on the 17th was Lieut. F. E. Sawyer, who goes to Pará and Amazonas in the interest of the Chicago exposition. We hear that Capt. Rodgers will leave in a few days for São Paulo and will visit the southern states before beginning his work in this capital in connection with the exposition.

—On the 10th inst. João Baptista da Silva Pinto arrived here from Juiz de Fora with 9,000\$ belonging to his nine-year-old daughter for the purpose of investing it in real estate. Having lost this money at a gambling-house, he determined to commit suicide; but, being prevented from doing so, he told his story to one of the police delegates who compelled the owner of the gambling-house to return the money to Pinto.

—The *Journal* of the 13th, through some strange oversight, gave space to one of the genuine old-style *nofinas*, signed "Waverman," in which the English banks and foreigners in general are treated to a shower of epithets as insulting as they were indecent. If any individuals or corporations are to blame for the present discreditable position of this market, they must be sought for among the speculators and parasites who have turned Rio de Janeiro into a den of gamblers.

—A curious story is told of a recently arrived couple here. The wife was attacked by yellow fever and sent to the S. Sebastião hospital, where the husband went to hear of her welfare and heard of her death. The poor man returned home; purchased mourning for himself and his son, a young child, and even had the usual seventh-day mass performed; after which he presented his wife's property as remembrances among his friends. Some days after the "dead" woman appeared at her husband's home—a living monument of the management of S. Sebastião.

—The Sociedade Franzini has addressed a circular letter to the various beneficent societies of this city, asking for their co-operation in its work. The work thus far accomplished is a guarantee of its good faith and usefulness, and as it undertakes to find employment for laboring men of all nationalities it may readily be used to supplement the work of these various beneficent organizations. We are glad to note that the English firms and organizations of the city have contributed most liberally. The nationalities most benefited, however, have not yet done their share toward the work. We know from personal observation that the society has rendered a thoroughly good service to immigrants of all nationalities during the past summer, and we trust that its efforts will be recognized by liberal contributions.

—On the 12th inst. there was a strike among the custom house laborers, who demanded higher wages and the dismissal of the employee in charge of storage room No. 3, accused of causing the death of one of the laborers. This laborer, it is said, was discovered on the 10th inst. surreptitiously opening a case of merchandise for this reason he was arrested and sent to prison. He was afterwards released at the instance of Deputy Vinhaes, and subsequently he died in consequence, as was believed by the laborers, of a severe beating which he had received and for which the said employee was responsible. The minister of finance resolved to suspend the employee and his assistant until the matter can be investigated and to increase the wages of the laborers 500 reis a day. The greater part of the laborers returned to their work. It would be interesting to know, however, if the minister proposes to punish a man for protecting merchandise at the custom house against thieves.

### BIRTH.

On the 4th instant, at Petropolis, the wife of Octavio Haupt, of a daughter.

### DIED.

Woods.—On the 15th inst. at Rua da Gamboa No. 3, of yellow fever, LAWRENCE E. WOOD, aged 22 years.







May 16th, 1891.

## BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Non-divine	Last rate	Closing qu. to 10/1/00
100,000,000	1,000,000	88,857	AGRICOLA DO BRASIL	24000 - July 90	80	180000	---
1,000,000	95,300	30,000	ALFAMBA DO BRASIL	7 1/2 - Jan 91	60	50 000	---
5,000,000	500,000	30,512	AVULGAR	12 000 - Jan 91	60	210 000	---
500,000,000	600,000	---	BOLSA	70 000 - Feb 91	60	50 000	---

## 2 series

[illegible]

1,000,000	4,000,000	Financière .....	2 000—Jan	gi	100	55 000	
1,000,000	5,000,000	Francine Brindley .....			100	82 000	.... — 31 000
1,000,000	4,000,000	Impulsor .....			80	127 000	
8 000,000	5,000,000	Industrie et Mécanique .....	10 000—Jan	gi	100	186 000	185 000—200 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	Intermarine .....	6 000—Jan	gi	200	230 000	
10,000,000	10,000,000	Internationale Commerce .....	10 000—Jan	gi	100	175 000	.... — 174 000
£ 250,000	£ 500,000	London & Brazilien, Latet .....	35—Apr	gi	200	210 000	
2,000,000	2,000,000	Mercant des Viregistes .....	10 000—Jan	gi	200	270 000	
2,000,000	2,000,000	Multibank .....			80		

1,000,000	200,000	Mimo	16	18	000
500,000	98,110	Oleiros	8	5	000
10,000,000	25,000,000	Pom e Rm	100	125	000
1,000,000	300,000	Povo	30	24	000
3,000,000	3,000,000	Popular	6	100	Jan 01
200,000	2,000,000	Região do Brasil	40		
200,000	135,000	Republica do E. de L. e	188	200	200
1,000,000	970,250	Rio de Janeiro	2	500	July 90
20,000,000	4,000,000	Rio de Mattos Grosso	12	000	Jan 01
1,000,000	1,400,244	Rio de Janeiro	6	000	Jan 01
2,000,000	2,616,410	Sociedade Bancaria	3	200	100,000
20,000,000	12,000,000	Sul Americano	1	100	100,000
10,000,000	5,274,130	Sociedade de Reducao	15	000	July 90
10,000,000	4,550,000	União Ibero-Americana	5	000	Jan 01
20,000,000	4,000,000	Viagem do Brasil	50	50	000
		PROVINCIAL			
1,000,000,000	1,250,000,000	Cidade Real S. Paulo	3	000	Jan. 01
....	6,827,200	do 2 series	6	000	Jan. 01
....	2,519,920	do coman dep	9	000	Jan. 01
....	1,750,200	1 series, S. Paulo	200	200	000
10,000,000	7,500,000	Mercantil, Santos	10	000	Jan. 01
....	2,250,000	do 2 series	2	300	Jan. 01
10,000,000	5,000,000	S. Paulo	100	123	000
10,000,000	5,500,000	S. Paulo	12	12	000
....	7,553,390	União S. Paulo	9	000	Jan. 01
1,000,000	1,070,100	Minas Geaes	12	000	Jan. 01
1,000,000	249,340	Provincial	5	100	Jan. 01
1,000,000	200,000	do 2 series	1	000	Jan. 01

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES

1972/73 turnout	period	$\alpha_{10}$	Planks	value	Last sale	Clearing quotation
548,400\$	June—Dec.	5	Brazil .....	100\$	100%	
1,169,200\$	Jan.—July	5	Credito Real do Brazil .....	100\$	97%	
—	Aug.—May	5	do gold .....	£11 55	115,000\$	
5,518,300	Apr.—Oct.	5	Credito Real de S. Paulo ..	100\$	94%	
7,790,800	...	6	Estatados Unidos .....	100\$	93%	
8,000	...	5	do gold .....	100	100	
—	May—Nov	6	Pedral .....	100	82½	0 <sub>9</sub>
5,148,500	...	5	União, S. Paulo .....	100		

## MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Dividend value	Last sale	Change quotation
1,410,000\$	2,400,000\$	108,212\$	Alfama	12\$000—July 90	200\$	360\$000	—
1,000,000	400,000	—	Alum Fun	—	—	220 000	—
1,000,000	3,600,000	62,75	Bent Industrial	8 000—July 90	200	210 000	—12 50
1,000,000	300,000	562	Brazileira	8 000—Aug. 90	200	300 000	—
1,000,000	3,000,000	71,904	Caruana	12 000—Jan. 91	200	—	—
1,400,000	600,000	249,000	Confiança Industrial	15 000—Jan. 91	200	300 000	—
1,000,000	410,000	—	de 2 sculos	1 000—Jan. 91	140	—	—
1,000,000	480,000	—	Concavina	4 200—Jan. 91	80	66 000	—
1,000,000	—	—	Imozinho da Sil	—	80	—	—
1,000,000	250,000	—	D. Isotel	—	200	240 000	—
600,000	600,000	40,17	Industrial Mueira	—	200	200 000	—
1,000,000	150,000	—	Nacional de Ocu Preto	—	440	45 000	—
1,000,000	170,000	—	Nacional de Seda	—	200	240 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Pao Grande	12 000—July 90	200	220 000	—

## MISCELLANEOUS

Capital paid up	Reserves fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Number of shares	Last date	Closing quotation
1,000,000	1,000,000	Acia, Coluna, de Vazouros	...	2008	1938/000	...
700,000	7,000,000	Cart. e Vigia Planejamento	1000 - July 91	200	205 000	...
200,000	200,000	Cartogeros Planejamento	1000 - Jan. 91	200	205 000	...
200,000	200,000	Comercio e Industria	...	200	205 000	...
1,000,000	7,350,000	Comercios e Fincas do	1000 3 - Jan. 91	60	55 000	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	Empresa de Obras Publicas	1000 - Jan. 91	100	340 000	3300/00 - 3350/00
...	500,000	do 7 series...	1000 - Jan. 91	100	340 000	...
10,000,000	20,000,000	Estadocanal de Cafe...	...	40	24 000	25 000 - 26
200,000,000	1,000,000,000	Financas Planejamento	...	40	55 000	...
100,000,000	1,000,000,000	Ind e Comercio do Brazil	...	60	...	...
200,000,000	1,000,000,000	Ind. e Vigia de Macahe	...	100	180 000	...
100,000,000	400,000,000	Industrial Elum. (Aluminio)	...	50	91 000	90 00 - 91
200,000,000	1,000,000,000	Melcozinicos do Brazil	6 000 - Jan. 91	80	91 000	...
200,000,000	1,000,000,000	do do Rio...	100 - Jan. 91	100	145 000	...
100,000,000	3,000,000,000	do do Rio de Paulo	...	80	68 000	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	Nacional de Oleos	5 000 - Jan. 91	...	130 000	...

25,000,000	5,000,000	Nova Era Rural	10 <sup>00</sup> p.a. - jan. 91	70	32 000	_____
1,000,000	600,000	Pastoral Alpaca	6 000 - Aug. 91	120	130 000	_____
1,000,000	470,000	El Tabo de Ulla	12 <sup>00</sup> p.a. - jan. 91	110	55 000	_____
2,000,000	2,400,000	Saqueamento do Rio	12 <sup>00</sup> p.a. - jan. 91	41	41 000	_____
3,000,000	4,000,000	Servico M. Mantidos	8 000 - jan. 91	80	_____	110
10,000,000	2,000,000	Turismo Banisteria	3 600 - jan. 91	80	79 000	85
500,000	200,000	Unidos	_____ - jan. 91	200	250 000	_____

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" 26	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
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